

THE OMAHA SUNDAY BEE

E. BOWEN, Editor.

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All business letters and remittances should be addressed to The Bee Publishing Company, Omaha, Nebraska, and not to the Editor.

THE BEE PUBLISHING COMPANY.

STATEMENT OF CIRCULATION.

George H. Tschuck, secretary of The Bee Publishing Company, says that the actual number of full and complete copies of The Daily Morning, Evening and Sunday Bee printed during the month of September, 1894, was as follows:

1. Total copies printed	21,500	17,000	22,100
2. Total copies distributed	21,400	16,900	21,900
3. Total copies not distributed	100	100	100
4. Total copies of the month	21,500	17,000	22,100
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Sworn to before me and subscribed in my presence this 1st of October, 1894.

Notary Public.

The starters in the political race are just entering the last quarter.

The gamblers of Omaha are for Tom Majors. He is one of their tribe.

He serves his party best who serves his country best.—President Hayes.

Never mind! Everybody will be freely expressing his opinions on the day after election.

Those obituary notices of the czar should have been withheld a little longer.

I have never seen a man that was bad, fit for service that was good.—Edmund Burke.

Corporations cannot commit trespass, nor be outlawed, nor excommunicated; for they have no souls.—Goke.

You never expected justice from a company, did you? They have neither a soul to lose, nor a body to kick.—Thurston.

The London Chamber of Commerce is intensely interested in the outcome of Chairman Wilson's campaign for re-election.

As a successor to Chairman Wilson's London dinner, ex-Vice President Morton's English conchman is a miserable and wretched failure.

When asked why her services were so unclean, Catherine II. of Russia replied, "Why should they take care of a body that does not belong to them?"

Hill wants Cleveland to speak, but if the president should say exactly what he thinks of the senator he would doubtless be wishing he had asked him to keep silent.

The empress dowager of China ought not to miss the celebration of her sixtieth birthday. Lots of American girls stop celebrating their birthdays long before they reach their sixtieth year.

The step from politics to the stage is gradually becoming shorter. The candidate who secures a theatrical engagement nowadays finds himself already possessed of a full supply of lithographs and show bills.

The Italian Parliament is about to convene with an appalling deficit staring it in the face. But this is nothing unusual for Italian lawmakers. The latter have been dealing with nothing but deficits for the last thirty years.

A Lincoln firm asks to have its name erased from the published list of railroad business men, alleging that it found its way there "evidently through a mistake." The whole list was apparently constructed "evidently through a mistake."

Considerable space in this issue is devoted to discussions upon the merits and demerits of the Platte river canal proposition. No voter who can read will be able to say that opportunity was denied him to gain a full understanding of the subject.

If President Cleveland couldn't pluck up enough courage to either sign or veto the senate tariff bill, which he condemned in such forceful language, why should he now be expected to be brave enough to throw himself into the breach of democratic discord in New York?

The art loan exhibition at the library building is attracting merited attention at the hands of many interested in the encouragement of fine arts. It is a matter of congratulation that Omaha can afford so brilliant an array of canvases and that the school of art has attained so high a degree of excellence.

Two years ago Thomas J. Majors made his canvass for governor as the anti-Omaha candidate. His battery was, "Omaha must not be allowed to rule the state." Today he is making frantic efforts to get the support of Omaha business men and workmen. For sublime nerve commend us to the anti-Omaha candidate.

If Senator Hill is really as sagacious as he is reputed to be he must have accepted the democratic nomination for governor of New York with full knowledge that he would have to make the fight with his own resources and without material assistance from the administration at Washington, which he had so bitterly antagonized.

THE SELF-CONVICTED CANDIDATE.

The managers of the Majors campaign have taken great pains to point to the fact that several of the clergymen who were named by the editor of The Bee as referees to pass upon the charges against Majors have declared themselves as unswerving republicans who intend to vote the ticket from top to bottom. What does this prove? It proves beyond controversy that this was not a packed jury organized to convict, but quite the contrary. It was a body made up of men whose predilections were in favor of the accused. It was a body of men so disposed politically as to require the most unanswerable proofs to reach a finding adverse to Mr. Majors. It shows conclusively that Majors had nothing to fear from this jury unless he was in no position to controvert the record. Everybody in this community knows that the gentleman who headed the list of referees, the Rev. Frank Crane, has been severely criticised on various occasions by The Bee for sensational sermonizing. His relations to the editor of The Bee are, if anything, unfriendly rather than favorable. He was placed at the head of the list of referees in order to disarm any plausible suspicion that this was a one-sided jury.

It was the consciousness that the records and testimony of unimpeachable witnesses would establish the charges beyond question that prompted Majors and his campaign managers to decline any inquiry into the facts rather than face the truth, which was sure to be disastrous to their cause.

It may be well to recall the rejected proposition, so that all citizens who desire good government may not be beguiled by the attempts to sidetrack the real issue to be decided on the 6th of November.

Let the charges be submitted for investigation to the following named Protestant clergymen, six of whom are republicans and none of whom is a populist, namely: Rev. Frank Crane of the First Methodist church, Rev. Dr. John Gordon of the Westminster Presbyterian church, Rev. A. J. Turkle of the Lutheran church, Rev. Newton Mann of the Episcopal church, Rev. S. W. Saville of the People's church, Rev. S. W. Butler of the Congregational church and Rev. J. L. Hultman of the Swedish Mission church.

If either of these clergymen declines to act then his place shall be filled by any clergyman designated by the others.

The scope of their investigation shall be confined to the following subjects:

1. The conduct of Thomas J. Majors as a contingent congressman in connection with the forged returns as reported by the house judiciary committee of which Hon. Thomas B. Reed was chairman.

2. The conduct of Thomas J. Majors in certifying to a fraudulent voucher made payable to Senator Taylor after he had absconded from the state, and also the duplicity of Mr. Majors in publicly asserting that Taylor had served sixty-three days of the session excluded Sunday.

3. The conduct of Thomas J. Majors in converting the lieutenant governor's office, adjacent to the senate chamber, into a drug shop and resort for the lobbyists while the legislature was in session.

The investigation to be conducted with open doors and all parties to have fair hearing within reasonable time; the investigation to begin within three days and to conclude within a week.

I agree in advance to cheerfully abide the findings, whatever they may be.

PREVENTION OF TRAIN ROBBERIES.

Bills were introduced at the last session of congress making the holding up of trains engaged in interstate commerce a national offense, punishable under the laws of the United States, but no action beyond mere reference was taken on any of them. The several train robberies that have recently occurred, one of them within a few miles of the national capital, will probably have the effect to induce congress at the coming session to give more attention to the proposed legislation, and perhaps to pass a law that will authorize the use of the national power in hunting down those who commit this crime. It appears to be certain that until this is done and such legislation is supplemented by stringent state laws for the punishment of train robbery this crime will continue to prevail with periodical outbreaks such as have been witnessed during the past two years.

This matter was discussed at a recent meeting of the presidents of the express companies, who want national legislation. They say that the state laws and the state courts fail to secure the punishment of the guilty, both because the state courts do not want to incur the expense of a trial, and also because when a man is arraigned on the charge of train robbery his neighbors sympathize with him and acquit him when they try him. Probably there is not very good grounds for this latter statement, but it is a fact that state authorities have not generally been as diligent in hunting down this class of criminals as in the case of other classes, the feeling seems to be that this work belongs mainly to the express companies, and that if they do not properly protect themselves they must suffer the consequences. The express companies have never attempted to avoid doing their share in hunting down train robbers. Whether their losses by robbery were small or large they have always endeavored to secure the apprehension and punishment of the perpetrators. It has been said that almost, if not quite, as much money has been expended by the companies in this work as the amount of the losses they have suffered.

But however this may be, it will hardly be seriously contended that the greater part of the task of bringing train robbers to justice ought to be devolved on the express companies. Certainly the whole public is interested in the suppression of this form of crime, which is not infrequently accompanied with the shedding of blood. Manifestly it is the duty of all police and community to prevent crime within its own limits, and it is also the duty of such community to detect crime, to pursue criminals and to procure their conviction. It seems to be an entirely sound proposition that it is just as much the business of the community to prevent robbery on the railroads as on the highways; just as much its business to prevent, or at least punish, the looting of express cars as the burgling of a store or residence. The trouble is not that train robbers cannot be punished. The difficulty is that the

authorities who ought to bring them to punishment are not as diligent in the performance of their duty as they ought to be. But more stringent laws for the prevention and punishment of train robbery are undoubtedly needed, and there should not be any reason why there should not be national legislation applicable to this crime when committed on trains engaged in interstate commerce. At the same time it is necessary to observe that the express companies should employ every reasonable precaution to protect themselves from robbery. Government protects private citizens and punishes burglars who break into their houses, but the citizens know that they are expected to take proper precautions against robbers. While it must be conceded that the express companies have a right to public protection it is not too much to expect that they will use every proper means at their command to protect themselves.

PUBLIC AND PRIVATE SCHOOLS.

Charles Dudley Warner has given over a part of the space allotted to the Editor's Study in the current Harper's Monthly to a severe arraignment of the public schools as mere machines for the development of automatons to fit into our scheme of universal suffrage. He begins by picturing a hypothetical system of popular education such as he intimates existed in the United States about fifty years ago, in which the schools were in the control of committees elected by a majority, without practical experience in the training of the mind, believing that what the pupil needs is contact with the greatest number of topics in the shortest space of time, selecting teachers upon their own examination of qualifications and paying them very low salaries, and extending higher the perfection of the system than of their intelligence of the operators or of their fitness for their occupation. Our educational machine, we are told, has been wonderfully perfected since 1823. No one can withhold his admiration of it. But the improvement has been in the school house and its apparatus, it has been toward making the system more machine-like, too mechanical and too cheap. "Could the state," Mr. Warner asks, "make a heavy investment in any other thing so profitable to itself as in the real training of the minds of its citizens?"

To come up to the desired standard the schools would have to be reorganized so as to give the pupil an individuality. Individuality can be obtained only through teachers of strong personality, teachers who have studied the theory of education and who are able to apply it in practice, teachers who are allowed to take the initiative and to develop original methods. The teachers in the public schools do not, in Mr. Warner's opinion, conform to these requirements. In his hypothetical system of education a great proportion of the teachers, if not a majority, were in fact "ignorant young girls or unformed young men," and in this respect he does not think we are able to point to any advance. Even those teachers who are really able and competent make their schools as good as the system will permit, but they are held back by the machine of which they are a part. For individuality in education we are directed to the old academy. A few specimens remain in various parts of the country and maintain reputations as centers of real education. They have prospered or lagged as their head master has changed, the personality of the director being the foundation of their success. They are in almost every instance private schools, and their income depends upon their attractiveness. Mr. Warner is inclined to believe that the recent increase in the number of private schools and in the number of boys and girls attending them is to be viewed as a return to the old academy system. To use his words, "this movement is not accounted for by an undemocratic reluctance to submit well-bred children to the association of the private schools, but by the failure of these schools to give the sort of intellectual and moral training desired—that is, the sort of education that raises the ideal in life."

But is it not a serious question whether the private schools are today actually accomplishing their work any better than the public schools? And if they were doing so, would it not be an argument more for the improvement of the public schools than for the extension of the private schools? There is much that is of value in the democratic atmosphere in schools that are open to all alike. There is discipline in the very machine-like exactness with which all pupils are required to pass through the same recitations and examinations. If personality and individuality can be secured in the private schools, why can they not also be had in the public schools? And as to the pay of teachers, it is doubtful whether on the whole those in private schools are more liberally treated than those in public schools. There is no reason why the public schools should not offer every advantage of the private school, except the exclusive association. If they do not at the present time in improving the public school system rather than in building up a new system of private schools.

MACHINERY AND LABOR.

The bureau of labor is actively engaged in an investigation the results of which are expected to be of great value. Congress at its last session passed a resolution directing the commissioner of labor to investigate and report upon the effect of the use of machinery upon labor to investigate and report upon the active productive power of hand and machine labor, the cost of manual and machine power as they are used in productive industries, the effect upon wages of the use of machinery operated by women and children, and whether changes in the creative cost of products are due to a lack or to a surplus of labor, or to the introduction of power machinery. It will be seen that this contemplates a very comprehensive inquiry and one which, if carefully and judiciously made, cannot fail to be of great value.

There are many branches to this investigation into the effect of machinery upon labor and production, and few of them have ever been systematically

dealt with by either official or private investigators. The fact that machinery has enormously increased the product per capita and the sum of benefits to be distributed among the entire community is the leading proposition, and it will be easily proved by existing statistics as well as by the inquiries regarding special industries which the labor commissioner has set on foot. He proposes also to deal with the social aspect of the question and the change in the condition of the laborer, both as to the advantages he derives from the increased product of machinery and the disadvantages he may suffer in certain cases by the greater concentration of industry and the destruction of personal independence and individual initiative. The effect of the introduction of new machinery in throwing people out of work will also be considered and an attempt made to estimate the losses which have resulted. The use of machinery in transportation, both on land and water, will be an important branch of the investigation and in itself will show how enormously labor is economized and production increased by the use of the locomotive and the triple-expansion engine. The distribution of the increased product under the new system, as between the employer and the employee, may be a little aside from the essential purpose of the inquiry, but it is probable that a few figures will be given to show the infinitesimal profits now derived from a unit of production as compared with the margin formerly earned by the employment of manual labor.

The investigation will not be confined to the United States, but will be extended to other countries, because in foreign countries various industries are still conducted by manual labor than in this country, hence a better opportunity will be afforded by investigation there for making comparisons. The plan of the investigation looks to thoroughness along every line pursued, because an inquiry of this kind cannot be frequently undertaken. Therefore no correspondence will be relied on in the gathering of statistics. Personal visits will be made in each case. Nor will statements alone be relied upon. For the cost of labor, manufacturers and others will be asked to allow their pay rolls and books to be examined, so that there will be no generalizations in the work. The industry only will be taken up at a time, and an effort will be made to arrive at complete results in a few of the most important industries before any attempt is made to turn to any others. It is not to be doubted that there will be developed from this investigation results highly important to economic inquiry.

The financial report of the Yale Athletic union shows that last year the total receipts were \$61,480, the principal items being foot-ball receipts, \$35,516, and expenditures, \$15,636; base ball receipts, \$13,382; receipts, \$8,001, and expenditures, \$9,604; track athletic receipts, \$2,980, and expenditures, \$3,287. Figuring the foot-ball season at two months, this means an expenditure of \$260 a day on this game. Reviewing this state of affairs at Yale, which he says is fairly typical of the other large universities, Caspar Whitney is of the opinion that the time is ripe for a radical revision of the athletic expense list. The extravagance here exposed would certainly have appalled the founders of any one of our older educational institutions.

Oxford and Cambridge intend to invest Ambassador Bayard with the honorary degrees of those institutions when he returns to England from the United States. Chairman Wilson ought to enter a vigorous protest. It is true that Mr. Bayard has been saying a great many nice things about England, but was not Mr. Wilson's recent trip abroad? Then, too, Mr. Wilson has accomplished something for the career of the "Car Alexander." The pomp and ceremony, the attention and distinction are worth nothing as substitutes for the plain joys and practical satisfaction of having one's title in the pocket and one's head with affairs that are less complicated and exacting.

The Consular Service.

The post office and the United States consular service for the last fiscal year has been \$28,000 in excess of fees. This extra expenditure is really a doublet of that of 1892, which was the largest excess in the history of the service. Besides his forty-two embassies and legations, Uncle Sam maintains 116 consular offices, and this outlay represents an average annual cost of nearly \$250,000. It might be a poor economy to cripple the service, however, as the reparably more it be w